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TONOPAH NEVADA

The Bonanza is the best advertising medium in southern Nevada. Reason: Every line in the paper is read by a criticizing public.

ANNUAL STATEMENT	
of the TONOPAH BONANZA MINING COMPANY, for the year ending December 31, 1921.	
Location of mine, Emerald Mine, District, Esmeralda county, State of Nevada.	
January 1, 1921, to cash on hand	29.92
To amount received from other sources	1,292.00
Total	\$1,321.92
Mine and general expenses in the year 1921	\$1,312.00
Balance on hand December 31, 1921	9.92
Total	\$1,321.92
ALFRED K. DURBROW, Secretary.	

ANNUAL STATEMENT	
of the TONOPAH WESTERN CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY, for the year 1921.	
Cash on hand December 31st, 1921	\$14,155.44
Interest on bank balance for year 1921	858.35
Miscellaneous receipts	12.76
Total	\$15,026.55
Federal and state taxes	\$588.50
General office expenses	308.91
Balance on hand December 31st, 1921	\$14,209.14
WILLIAM S. ROONEY, Secretary.	

ANNUAL STATEMENT	
of the TONOPAH BELMONT DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, for the year ending December 31, 1921.	
Cash on hand December 31, 1921	\$144,223.88
Receipts during the year	2,486,304.66
Mine and general expenses during the year	2,296,745.79
Dividends paid in 1921	150,000.00
Cash on hand December 31, 1921	\$183,782.75
J. K. KITTO, Secretary and Treasurer.	

ANNUAL STATEMENT	
of the JIM BUTLER TONOPAH MINING COMPANY, for the year ending December 31, 1921.	
Cash on hand December 31, 1921	\$118.03
Receipts during the year	118,157.12
Disbursements during year	114,077.04
Cash on hand December 31, 1921	4,997.91
J. K. KITTO, Secretary and Treasurer.	

TO CHARITY WORKERS
Tonopah, Mar. 10, 1922.
Mrs. McQuillan, or Any Other Charity Organization—I see by the papers a call for charity. My transfer can be used at any time in your behalf. Phone Model Cigar Store, No. 55. G. A. ROBERTS.

Nevada Desert Made to Bloom by Hard Work

J. F. Jarrell, Publicity Man of Santa Fe, Writes Most Interesting Story.

"THE EARTH" GIVES PUBLICITY Southwestern Section of State Given Attention—Death Valley Considered.

By J. E. JARRELL

In "The Earth," Railway Magazine, the Tonopah and Tidewater serves the great mining interests of southern Nevada and the Death Valley district of California. Every newspaper and magazine reader is familiar with the 20 Mule Team Borax advertisement put out by the Pacific Coast Borax company. The great borax mines of this company are at Ryan, California, in the mountains overlooking Death Valley. The camp at Ryan has the reputation of being one of the most modern mining camps in the world—good housing, wholesome food, first-class sanitary conditions, etc., provision for recreation for the wives and children of miners, and a school. It is a community of satisfied workers.

The Tonopah and Tidewater Railway company, which connects with the Santa Fe railway at Ludlow, California, has demonstrated that it is comparatively easy to make the desert of southwestern Nevada blossom as the rose, or, better still, to make grains, fruits, and vegetables grow and yield abundantly where only greasewood grew before.

Some time prior to the war the Tonopah and Tidewater company established an experiment farm in the heart of the Amargosa Valley in Nye county, Nevada. Getting water was the first problem to solve, for the farm site was a quarter section, similar in appearance to 200 or 300 other quarter sections in a desert district which had never felt a plowshare; where the atmosphere had never been disturbed by the creak of a windmill, nor by the exhaust of a gasoline engine attached to a pump.

This problem was solved in due course. Water, found at a depth of 195 feet, rose rapidly to within 50 feet of the top of a 16-inch well, and there the level has remained, despite continuous pumping for many weeks at a time.

The demonstration farm is near the town of Leeland, but it will be only two miles from the new station of Jenifer, named in honor of P. M. Jenifer, the Tonopah and Tidewater Railway company's traffic manager. Jenifer now only has a switch, but it will have a depot this spring.

"Our experiment station includes 45 acres under cultivation, and we will add 20 acres to the tract this year," Mr. Jenifer remarked to the editor of The Earth. "We have been highly successful in raising alfalfa, barley, cowpeas, beans, potatoes, various kinds of vegetables, grapes, peaches, pears, plums and apricots. Our alfalfa has been cut seven times in a season, with a yield of 10 tons to the acre, which we feel is pretty good evidence of the richness of the soil. The management of our company hasn't the slightest doubt that the Amargosa Valley and other desert areas along the Tonopah and Tidewater railway are on the eve of immense agricultural development. Our company is not in the land selling business. Most of the agricultural land along the railroad is owned by the United States government and is open to settlement under what is known as the Pittman Act. A good deal of this land already has been filed on."

The Amargosa Valley is about 1,800 feet above sea level. The summer days are hot, with a growing season nine to ten months long. The summer nights are pleasant. The short winters are mild. The temperature seldom falls to the freezing point. Cattle, hogs and poultry do especially well. The valley is surrounded by mountain ranges of wondrous beauty. In the vicinity of the Tonopah and Tidewater farm, five wells have been drilled by settlers since the first of the year, each well having an abundance of water, apparently. The wells range in depth from 190 to 210 feet. Gasoline pumps are employed and the cost of drilling and casing a well, and equipping it with an engine and a pump

for irrigation from 100 to 150 acres is approximately \$9,000; for 20 to 40 acres, \$4,000. Title to a tract of 640 acres is issued by the government when water is developed and 20 acres are fenced and under cultivation. The settler must have money enough to develop water and start at least 20 acres of crops, and should have enough in addition to build house, barn, etc., and to live on for a year.

Readers desiring information more in detail about the Amargosa Valley and other districts with agricultural prospects in the territory described can obtain it by writing to P. M. Jenifer, traffic manager, Tonopah and Tidewater Railway company, 1014 Central building, Los Angeles, California.

A colonization project is under way at Pioneer, on the Tonopah and Tidewater railway north of Beatty, Nye county. More than 100 tracts of government land already have been filed on. The land is similar to that on which the Tonopah and Tidewater experiments are being made, and likewise is subject to development under the Pittman Act. Considerable progress in desert development—about 8,000 acres—has been made in the Pahump Valley, a few miles east of Death Valley Junction. This district has a community center named Pahump, and its future is promising. There are 35,000 acres in the valley.

Mr. Jenifer is authority on both the Pioneer and Pahump projects and will be pleased to answer questions about them. Ore taken from the Death Valley mines is transported 27 miles over a narrow gauge line to Death Valley Junction, where the company's mill is located. From there the borax is shipped over the Tonopah and Tidewater railway to Ludlow, where it goes via Santa Fe on its way to every city in America. This brand of borax was named for the 20 mule teams which hauled the ore out of the mountains before the railroad came.

At Goldfield, the terminus of the Tonopah and Tidewater railway, the Goldfield Deep Mining company is sinking a shaft to a depth of 3,000 feet with prospects for satisfactory results in gold production. A number of small concerns have begun working the abandoned mines in the Goldfield district, and citizens there are preparing for a "comeback." Goldfield, it will be remembered, was the scene of a gold "rush" a few years ago. Many fortunes were made, but in time the production slumped, and hundreds of mines and a large number of camps were abandoned.

The famous mining towns of Rhyolite and Bullfrog, south of Goldfield, still stand, but without a single inhabitant—"ghost cities." Rhyolite has a \$35,000 cement railway station. The railroad was taken up years ago. There also is at Rhyolite a 3-story cement bank building, a hotel built for 500 guests, and a casino where every gambling game ever invented was played with the sky as the limit. There is no mining in the Rhyolite district now.

Tonopah, 31 miles north of Goldfield, which is served by the Tonopah and Tidewater railway through the Tonopah and Goldfield railway, still is a great mining center. Six big companies operate there:

The MacNamara Mining Company.
The West End Consolidated Mining company.
The Tonopah Belmont Development company.
The Tonopah Mining Company.
The Tonopah Divide Mining Company.
The Tonopah Extension Mining company.
Several smaller mining companies make Tonopah their base, and while the "rush" subsided a long time ago, the city has maintained its reputation as one of the substantial silver producing districts of the country. Production in 1921 was \$5,641,371. One of the important mining prospects of Nevada is at Hornsilver, south of Goldfield. The newspapers lately have had a good deal to say about the silver and gold discoveries made by the Orleans-Hornsilver Mining company, which is the big operator in that district.

Other industries of importance in Tonopah and Tidewater territory are: At Shoshone—The Associated Oil Company of California, handling extensive deposits of clay, used in the place of fuller's earth. At Carrara—The Carrara Marble company, handling marble from quarries in that vicinity similar to the Italian carrara marble.

At Beatty—The American Flour company, extensive handlers of flour, found in great quantities near Beatty. At Silver Lake—The Pacific Coast Tale company, working in rich talc mines of that section. At Tecopa—The Tecopa Consolidated Mining company, miners of silver and lead.

The Tonopah and Tidewater railway has some beautiful scenery which it is planning to offer tourists eight or nine months in the year. The program will include a day's automobile trip from Beatty, Nevada, to Chloride Cliff, overlooking Death Valley—a drop off of 6,000 feet. Standing on Chloride Cliff, one can

see the summit of Mount Whitney, the highest point in the United States, and "the sink" of Death Valley, the lowest point in the United States. From the Cliff, it is proposed to take tourists for a 50-mile trip in Death Valley, to a station on the narrow gauge railroad near Ryan, California, for a connection with the Tonopah and Tidewater main line at Death Valley Junction.

Everybody knows about Death Valley, but few have seen it. This area is below sea level, 100 miles long and from a mile to 15 miles wide—alkali, 3,000 feet deep. In summer, the temperature goes to 140 degrees, but excepting in June, July and August, tourists amply supplied with gasoline and water travel in comparative comfort. The scenery from Death Valley viewpoints is gorgeous. In years gone many persons have perished in the extreme summer heat of Death Valley on account of lack of water, and occasionally there is a death now; but traveling is safe under proper guidance.

The lone oasis—100 acres—in Death Valley is owned by the Pacific Coast Borax company. It is known as Greenland Ranch. Water for irrigation is brought from Furnace Creek, a mountain stream. On Greenland Ranch most everything found in Southern California is grown, including citrus fruits.

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This illustration of the New Queen Broom Holder will give you an idea of how handy and simple it really is—No home is complete without this practical, convenient device. We have one for your home and want you to call and receive this useful household necessity with our compliments.

Sincerely,
Tonopah Hardware Co.
Kindly bring this card.

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REMODELED AND REFURNISHED
CLASSY ENTERTAINERS
INSPECTION INVITED
Jack Blake I. D. Silva
Proprietors

ANNUAL STATEMENT	
of the _____	Company for the
year ending December 31, 1921.	
Location of mine _____	Mining District
County of _____	State of Nevada
DEBIT	
December 31, 1920, to cash on hand _____	\$ _____
To assessments collected during 1921 _____	\$ _____
To amounts received from other sources _____	\$ _____
CREDITS	
Mine expenses in year 1921 _____	\$ _____
General expenses in year 1921 _____	\$ _____
Paid dividends in year 1921 _____	\$ _____
Balance on hand December 31, 1921 _____	\$ _____
Secretary _____	
Address _____	
Address _____	

TONOPAH DAILY BONANZA